NEW GENERIC SYNONYMY AND NEW GENERA OF SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA)

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Abstract.— New generic synonymy in Scolytidae is proposed as follows: *Amasa* Lea (=*Pseudoxyleborus* Eggers), *Araptus* Eichhoff (=*Brachydendrulus* Schedl, *Gnathocranus* Schedl, *Gnathoborus* Schedl), *Chortastus* Schaufuss (=*Afrochramesus* Schedl), *Cosmoderes* Eichhoff (=*Dendriops* Schedl), *Cryphalus* Erichson (=*Acryphalus* Tsai & Li, *Jugocryphalus* Tsai & Li), *Cyrtogenius* Strohmeyer (=*Eulepiops* Schedl, *Ozodendron* Schedl, *Mimidendrulus* Schedl, *Artepityophthorus* Schedl), *Dendrographus* Schedl (=*Protopityophthorus* Schedl), *Glostatus* Schedl (=*Paraglostatus* Schedl), *Gnathotrupes* Schedl (=*Gnathocortus* Schedl, *Gnathomimus* Schedl, *Gnathoglochinus* Schedl), *Hylesinopsis* Eggers (=*Metahylesinus* Eggers, *Hapalophloeus* Schedl, *Hemihylesinus* Schedl), *Hypothenemus* Westwood (=*Chondronoderes* Schedl, *Archeophalus* Schedl, *Pachynoderes* Schedl, *Lepiceroides* Schedl), *Liparthrum* Wollaston (=*Dacryophthorus* Schedl), *Mimiocurus* Schedl (=*Micracidendron* Schedl, *Mimiophthorus* Schedl), *Miocryphalus* Schedl (=*Afromicracis* Schedl), *Phloeoditica* Schedl (=*Xylechinops* Browne), *Pityophthorus* Eichhoff (=*Breviophthorus* Schedl, *Neomips* Schedl), *Pseudothysanoes* Blackman (=*Bostrichips* Schedl, *Gretschkinia* Sokanovskii, *Neoglostatus* Schedl), *Scolytodes* Ferrari (=*Hexacolinus* Schedl, *Cryphalophilus* Schedl), *Scolytogenes* Eichhoff (=*Xylocryptus* Schedl), *Taphrorychus* Eichhoff (=*Saliciphilus* Sokanovskii, *Taphroterus* Schedl), *Tricolus* Blandford (=*Pterocyclonoides* Schedl), *Triotemnus* Wollaston (=*Cladoproctus* Schedl), *Xylosandrus* Reitter (=*Apoxyleborus* Wood). New specific synonymy in Scolytidae is proposed for: *Chortastus aguatus* Eggers (=*Afromicracis baguenai* Schedl), *Pelicerus* (now *Dendrographus*) *pygmaeus* Eggers (=*Protopityophthorus durus* Schedl). The status of *Pseudomicracus* Eggers is discussed. The following new genera are proposed in Scolytidae: *Phlocographus* (type-species: *Phlocographus mamibiae* Wood), *Phloeocurus* (type-species: *Hylocurus africanus* Schedl), *Saurotocis* (type-species: *Micracidendron tomicoides* Schedl), and *Peridryocoetes* (type-species: *Ozodendron nitens* Schedl). *Pseudothysanoes spinatulus*, new name, is proposed to replace *P. spinatus* Wood, 1956.

Over the past five years a reclassification of the genera of Scolytidae in world fauna has been in progress. During this period, I have had opportunities to visit and study the collections of K. E. Schedl, Y. Niisima, J. J. Murayama, A. Nobuchi, C. F. C. Beeson, and others, and to examine through loan the type-specimens of the type-species of most of the named genera and subgenera of Scolytidae. To stabilize nomenclature for the generic study and to make names on identified specimens comprehensible to curators, the generic synonymy summarized in the above abstract is proposed on the following pages. Assigned to synonymy are 43 genera and subgenera that represent scolytid taxa from all inhabited continents of the world. Two species (one in *Chortastus* from Africa, and one in *Dendrographus* from New Guinea) were also placed in synonymy, because they were type-species of monobasic genera that were placed in synonymy. Synonymy affecting numerous other species will follow in subsequent papers. Four genera are named as new to science, as indicated in the above abstract.

New Synonymy

Amasa Lea

Amasa Lea, 1894, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales (2) 8:322 (Type species: *Amasa thoracicus* Lea = *Tomicus truncatus* Erichson, monobasic)

Pseudoxyleborus Eggers, 1930, Indian For. Rec. 14:206 (Type species: *Pseudoxyleborus beesoni* Eggers, monobasic). *New synonymy*

In the Schedl collection more than 25 species had been assigned by Schedl to the *truncatus* Erichson and *beesoni* Eggers species groups. These two groups had been combined by him into one group. After studying his material and seeing complete integradation between the two, I now agree that the genera *Amasa* Lea and *Pseudoxyleborus* Eggers must be combined under the senior name as indicated above.

Araptus Eichhoff

Araptus Eichhoff, 1892, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr. 15:136 (Type-species: *Araptus rufopalliatus* Eichhoff, monobasic)

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Brachydendrulus Schedl, 1951, Dusenia 2:114 (Type-species: *Brachydendrulus eggersi* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Gnathocranus Schedl, 1951, Dusenia 2:116 (Type-species: *Gnathocranus novateutonicus* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Gnathoborus Schedl, 1970, Koleopt. Runschau 48:93 (Type-species: *Breviophthorus argentiniae* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

The large, diverse genus *Araptus* Eichhoff is represented in the Schedl collection by limited material in only a few species groups. My examination of the type series, including the types, of *Brachydendrulus eggersi* Schedl, *Gnathocranus novateutonicus* Schedl, and *Breviophthorus argentiniae* Schedl (type-species of the genus *Gnathoborus*) all fall well within the limits of *Araptus*. For this reason, the genera *Brachydendrulus* Schedl, *Gnathocranus* Schedl, and *Gnathoborus* Schedl must all be placed in synonymy under the senior name *Araptus*, as indicated above.

Chortasus Schaufuss

Chortastus Schaufuss, 1905, Insekten Borse 22:15 (Type-species: *Chortastus camerunus* Schaufuss, monobasic)

Afrochramesus Schedl, 1971, Koleopt. Rundschau 49:197 (Type-species: *Afromieracis baguenai* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

The paratype of *Afrochramesus baguenai* Schedl in the Schedl collection and a cotype of *Chortastus agnatus* Eggers in the Schedl collection are essentially identical and obviously are of the same species. On the basis of this comparison, *Afromieracis* is placed in synonymy under *Chortastus*, to which both belong.

Cosmoderes Eichhoff

Cosmoderes Eichhoff, 1878, preprint of Mem. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liege (2) 8:495 (Type-species: *Cosmoderes monilicollis* Eichhoff, monobasic)

Dendriops Schedl, 1953, Rev. Franc. d'Ent. 20:125 (Type-species: *Dendriops granulicollis* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

The identity of *Cosmoderes monilicollis* Eichhoff was established by Wood (1980, Great Basin Nat. 40:91), although the type is lost. Examples of this species were compared directly to the lectotype of *Dendriops granulicollis* Schedl and were found to be congeneric. Because these species are the type-species of their respective genera, the name *Dendriops* must be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Cryphalus Erichson

Cryphalus Erichson, 1836, Archiv Naturgesch. 2(1):61 (Type-species: *Bostruchus asperatus* Gyllenhal, designated by Thompson 1859:147)

Acryphalus Tsai & Li, 1963, Acta Ent. Sinica 12:604, 662 (Type-species: *Cryphalus lipingensis* Tsai & Li, present designation). *New synonymy*

Jugocryphalus Tsai & Li, 1963, Acta Ent. Sinica 12:602,622 (Type-species: *Cryphalus piceus* Eggers, present designation). *New synonymy*

The subgenus *Acryphalus* Tsai & Li was proposed to include *Cryphalus lipingensis* Tsai & Li, *C. markangensis* Tsai & Li, and *C. lepocrinus* Tsai & Li, but a type species was not designated. I here designate *C. lipingensis* as the type-species of *Acryphalus*. I have examined a series of this species that was identified by Prof. Yin Hui-fen, who had access to the holotype. This subgenus was based on the absence or near absence of elytral scales. This is not a valid or reliable character in this genus. For this reason, *Acryphalus* is placed in synonymy as indicated above.

The subgenus *Jugocryphalus* Tsai & Li was based on the presence of a transverse carina on the male vertex. Assigned to this *subgenus* were *Cryphalus tabulaeformis* Tsai & Li (and its subspecies *chienzhaungensis* Tsai & Li), *C. pseudochinlingensis* Tsai & Li, *C. chinlingensis* Tsai & Li, *C. piceus* Eggers, *C. massonianus* Tsai & Li, *C. jeholensis* Murayama, *C. fulvus* Niisima, *C. pseudotabulaeformis* Tsai & Li, *C. szechuanensis* Tsai & Li (and its subspecies *tehchanzensis* Tsai & Li), *C. exiguus* Blandford, and *C. mandschuricus* Eggers. Because a type-species was not designated, I here designate *Cryphalus piceus* Eggers as the type-species of *Jugocryphalus*. The name *Ericryphalus* Hopkins was based on the same character and would have priority if a subgeneric name is needed for this group of species. The name *Jugocryphalus* is placed in synonymy under *Cryphalus* as indicated above.

Cyrtogenius Strohmeyer

Cyrtogenius Strohmeyer, 1910, Ent. Blätt. 6:127 (Type-species: *Cyrtogenius bicolor* Strohmeyer, monobasic)

Eulepiops Schedl, 1939, J. Fed. Malay St. Mus. 18:344 (Type-species: *Eulepiops glaber* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

Ozodendron Schedl, 1957, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge (8) Sci. Zool. 56:13 (Type-species: *Pelicerus grandis* Beeson, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Mimidendrulus Schedl, 1957, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge (8), Sci. Zool. 56:68 (Type-species: *Mimidendrulus movoliae* Schedl, monobasic. *New synonymy*

Artepityophthorus Schedl, 1969, Opusc. Zool. Budapest 9:157 (Type-species: *Artepityophthorus aries* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

The holotypes of *Eulepiops glaber* Schedl, *Pelicerus grandis* Beeson, *Mimidendrulus movoliae* Schedl, and *Artepityophthorus aries* Schedl were examined. These are the type-species of *Eulepiops* Schedl, *Ozodendron* Schedl, *Mimidendrulus* Schedl, and *Artepityophthorus* Schedl. All these species fall well within the limits of *Cyrtogenius* Strohmeyer and are here placed in synonymy. Schedl (1961, Rev. Ent. Mocambique 4(2):752) listed as the type-species of *Mimidendrulus* a species not included in that monobasic genus when it was erected. His oversight must be ignored.

Among the smaller species of *Cyrtogenius* there is an orderly reduction in the number of segments in the antennal funicle from four to three. Schedl used this character (three segments) to establish his genus *Artepityophthorus*, but placed several other species with a 3- or 4-segmented funicle *Cyrtogenius*. This reduction in segmentation is continued to two in *Dendrographus*, but other characters may warrant the continued recognition of a separate genus for that species (*D. pygmaeus* Eggers).

Schedl repeatedly called attention to the intergradation of the smaller *Cyrtogenius* to *Pityophthorus*; however, none of the species he cites exhibit any of the essential characters of that subtribe (Corthylini, Pityophthorina).

Dendrographus Schedl

Dendrographus Schedl, 1964, Reichenbachia 3:310 (Type-species: *Pelicerus pygmaeus* Eggers, original designation)

Protopityophthorus Schedl, 1973, Papua New Guinea Agric. J. 24:73 (Type-species: *Protopityophthorus durus* Schedl = *Pelicerus pygmaeus* Eggers, original designation). *New generic and specific synonymy*

Several cotypes of *Pelicerus pygmaeus* Eggers were examined and compared directly to my series that in turn was compared to the holotype and several paratypes of *Protopityophthorus durus* Schedl. They are identical. Except for the 2-segmented antennal funicle and slightly different club, this species would be placed in the genus *Cyrtogenius*. The future discovery of species that bridge this character gap may require suppression of *Dendrographus*.

Glostatus Schedl

Glostatus Schedl, 1939, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 32:386 (Type-species: *Glostatus declividepressus* Schedl, monobasic)

Paraglostatus Schedl, 1964, Reichenbachia 3:304 (Type-species: *Ctonocryphus nigrivestis* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

The holotype and several paratypes of *Ctonocryphus nigrivestitus* Schedl were examined. Because this species is a normal member of the genus *Glostatus* and because it was made the type-species of *Paraglostatus* Schedl, *Paraglostatus* must be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Gnathotrupes Schedl

Gnathotrupes Schedl, 1951, Dusenia 2:123 (Type-species: *Gnathotrupes bolivianus* Schedl, monobasic)

Gnathocortus Schedl, 1975, Studies in the Neotropical Fauna 10:11 (Type-species: *Gnathocortus caliculus* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

Gnathomimus Schedl, 1975, Studies in the Neotropical Fauna 10:12 (Type-species: *Gnathomimus nothofagi* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

Gnathoglochinus Schedl, 1975, Studies in the Neotropical Fauna 10:16 (Type-species: *Gnathoglochinus impressus* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

Schedl named *Gnathocortus*, *Gnathomimus*, and *Gnathoglochinus*, each based on the type-species cited above, from limited material, apparently without reviewing the South American species he had previously placed in *Gnathotrupes* and (erroneously) *Gnathotrichus*. These and several manuscript genera (*Gnathostractus*, *Gnathoxylene*, *Eidognathus*) all represent minor variations of *Gnathotrupes*. The three named genera are here placed in synonymy, as indicated above.

Hylesinopsis Eggers

Hylesinopsis Eggers, 1920, Ent. Blätt. 16:40 (Type-species: *Hylesinopsis dubius* Eggers, monobasic)

Metahylesinus Eggers, 1922, Ent. Blätt. 18:165 (Type-species: *Pseudohylesinus togonus* Eggers, automatic). *New synonymy*

Hapalophloeus Schedl, 1966, Rev. Ent. Moçambique 8:363 (Type-species: *Metahylesinus brincki* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

Hemihylesinus Schedl, 1967, Opusc. Zool. Budapest 7:224 (Type-species: *Hemihylesinus endroedyi* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

A significant number of species scattered in six or more genera in the Schedl collection all represent the same genus. Included among them are the type-species, as cited above, for the genera *Hylesinopsis* Eggers, *Metahylesinus* Eggers, *Hapalophloeus* Schedl, and *Hemihylesinus* Schedl. Following a careful review, it was concluded that segmentation of the antennal funicle, characters of the antennal club, body vestiture, and other features used to characterize genera, were so variable that the group could not be divided into definable units. Consequently, the names *Metahylesinus*, *Hapalophloeus*, and *Hemihylesinus* are here placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Hypothenemus Westwood

Hypothenemus Westwood, 1836, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1:34 (Type-species: *Hypothenemus eruditus* Westwood, monobasic)

Chondronoderes Schedl, 1940, Mitt. Münchner Ent. Ges. 30:589 (Type-species: *Stephanoderes magnus* Eggers, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Archeophalus Schedl, 1941, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 34:392 (Type-species: *Archeophalus natalensis* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Pachynoderes Schedl, 1941, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 34:393 (Type-species: *Pachynoderes deprecator* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Lepiceroides Schedl, 1957, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge (8) Sci. Zool. 56:59 (Type-species: *Lepiceroides aterrimus* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Cotypes and metatypes of *Stephanoderes magnus* Eggers, holotypes of *Archeophalus natalensis* Schedl and *Pachynoderes deprecator* Schedl, and more than a dozen paratypes of *Lepiceroides atterrimus* Schedl were examined. All are clearly congeneric with *Hypothenemus eruditus* Westwood. Because these species are the type-species of *Chondronoderes* Schedl, *Archeophalus* Schedl, *Pachynoderes* Schedl, *Lepiceroides* Schedl, and *Hypothenemus* Westwood, the four junior names must be placed in synonymy under the senior name as indicated above.

Liparthrum Wollaston

Liparthrum Wollaston, 1854, Insecta Maderensia, p. 294 (Type-species: *Liparthrum bituberculatum* Wollaston, original designation)

Dacryophthorus Schedl, 1971, Ent. Scand. Suppl. 1:281 (Type-species: *Dacryophthorus brincki* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

Two paratypes of *Dacryophthorus brincki* Schedl are identical to a series of this species taken in Ceylon by me. This species quite clearly is a member of the genus *Liparthrum* Wollaston in both anatomical and biological characters. The pubescent, shallowly impressed female frons of this species is widely shared by tropical species of this genus. *Dacryophthorus* is here placed in synonymy under the senior name as indicated above.

Mimiocurus Schedl

Mimiocurus Schedl, 1957, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge (8) Sci. Zool. 56:72 (Type-species: *Mimiocurus acuminatus* Schedl, monobasic)

Micracidendron Schedl, 1957, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge (8) Sci. Zool. 56:71 (Type-species: *Micracidendron montanum* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Mimiophthorus Schedl, 1957, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belge (8) Sci. Zool. 56:77 (Type-species: *Brachydendrulus congonus* Schedl, original (?) or subsequent designation). *New synonymy*

Schedl (1957) designated "*Brachydendrulus montanus Schedl*" as the type-species of *Mimiophthorus*. Because no such species had been named, it is presumed that this was a mental error that was corrected when he later listed *Brachydendrulus congonus* Schedl (1962, Rev. Ent. Moçambique 5(1):63) as the type-species of *Mimiophthorus*. A review of five paratypes of *B. congonus*, 24 of *Mimiocurus acuminatus* Schedl, and 14 of *Micracidendron montanum* Schedl indicates that all belong to the same genus. Because each of these three species is the type-species of a generic name, *Micracidendron* and *Mimiophthorus* are placed in synonymy under *Mimiocurus* by choice of the first revisor. The genus was placed in Ipini by Schedl; however, it quite clearly is a member of the subtribe Pityophthorina (Corthylini).

Miocryphalus Schedl

Miocryphalus Schedl, 1939, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 32:381 (Type-species: *Stephanoderes natalensis* Eggers, monobasic)

Afromicracis Schedl, 1959, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (13) 1:709 (Type-species: *Afromicracis kenyaensis* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

A female cotype of *Stephanoderes natalensis* Eggers was compared to four paratypes of *Afromicracis kenyaensis* Schedl and

to the types of six other species assigned by Schedl to *Miocryphalus*. Because all represent the same genus, the junior generic name, *Afromicracis*, must be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Phloeoditica Schedl

Phloeoditica Schedl, 1962, Verhandl. Naturf. Ges. Basel 73:189 (Type-species: *Kissophagus curtus* Eggers, present designation)

Xylechinops Browne, 1973, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 87:283 (Type-species: *Xylechinus australis* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

A cotype of *Kissophagus curtus* Eggers was compared directly to long series of this species from India and adjacent areas; they are clearly conspecific. This species was also compared to and is congeneric with several other species including *Xylechinus australis* Schedl (five paratypes examined). Because *K. curtus* is the type-species of *Phloeoditica* Schedl and is congeneric with *X. australis*, type-species of *Xylechinops* Browne, the latter generic name must be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Pityophthorus Eichhoff

Pityophthorus Eichhoff, 1864, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr., 8:39 (Type-species: *Bostrichus lichtensteini* Ratzeburg, subsequent designation by Hopkins 1914)

Breviophthorus Schedl, 1938, Archiv Naturgesch. 7:176 (Type-species: *Breviophthorus brasiliensis* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Neomips Schedl, 1954, Dusenia 5:37 (Type-species: *Neomips brasiliensis* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

The holotype and a series of other specimens of *Breviophthorus brasiliensis* Schedl were examined and compared to numerous neotropical *Pityophthorus* species. While *B. brasiliensis* is in a recognizable species group, I see no characters that suggest it might be a distinct genus from 20 or more other, equally distinct species groups. For this reason, *Breviophthorus* is placed in synonymy under *Pityophthorus*.

Schedl named *Neomips brasiliensis* from male specimens that superficially resemble certain *Acanthotomicus* species. The female is an average member of neotropical *Pityophthorus*. The only deviant feature of *Neomips* is the male elytral declivity. I do not regard this as adequate justification to characterize a genus and, consequently, place *Neomips* in synonymy as indicated above.

The transfer of *Beviophthorus brasiliensis* Schedl, 1938, and *Neomips brasiliensis* Schedl, 1954, to *Pityophthorus* creates homonymy. The younger name (1954) is replaced by its junior synonym *P. dimorphus* Schedl.

Pseudomicracis Eggers

Pseudomicracis Eggers, 1920, Ent. Blätt. 16:36 (Type-species: *Pseudomicracis elsae* Eggers, original designation)

The unique holotype of *Pseudomicracis elsae* Eggers is lost. A careful study of the original description and of all African Micracini having strongly procurved antennal sutures and the elytral apex mucronate drastically limits the number of species that could fit into this genus. Although *P. elsae* obviously has not been rediscovered, several named species seem to meet all the character requirements of this genus. All the African (including Madagascar) species placed by Schedl in *Micracis* lack the strongly flattened protibia, with the socketed teeth on the apical margin. The African *Micracis* have a more slender tibia and teeth on the apical portion of the lateral margin. The eye is oval and they share other minor characters not found in American *Micracis*. These African species appear to share all the significant generic characters of *P. elsae*. For this reason, I here transfer to *Pseudomicracis* the following species: *Hylocurus bugekeae* Schedl 1957 (Congo), *Micracis difficilis* Schedl 1965, *M. harunganae* Schedl 1961, *M. ignotus* Schedl 1965, *M. madagascarensis* Schedl 1961, and *M. pennatus* Schedl 1965 (all from Madagascar). With these transfers, the genera *Hylocurus* and *Micracis* are once again limited to the American continents.

Pseudothysanoes Blackman

Pseudothysanoes Blackman, 1920, Mississippi Agric. Expt. Sta. Bull. 9:46 (Type-species: *Pseudothysanoes drakei* Blackman = *Cryphalus rigidus* LeConte, original designation)

Bostrichips Schedl, 1951, Rev. Chilena de Ent. 1:21 (Type-species: *Bostrichips spinatus* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Gretschkinia Sokanovskii, 1959, Ceskoslov. Spolec. Ent. Casopie 56:276 (Type-species: *Gretschkinia mongolica* Sokanovskii, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Neoglostatus Schedl, 1978, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden 41:300 (1977) (Type-species: *Neoglostatus squamosus* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Bostrichips spinatus Schedl, *Gretschkinia mongolica* Sokanovskii, and *Neoglostatus squamosus* Schedl are the type-species of the genus in which each was named. Cotypes and other specimens of *G. mongolica* and the holotypes and species related to the other two were examined and compared to numerous species of *Pseudothysanoes* Blackman. All three fall well within the limits of *Pseudothysanoes* and are here placed in synonymy under that name.

The transfer of *Bostrichus spinatus* Schedl, 1951, to *Pseudothysanoes* causes *P. spinatus* Wood, 1956, to become a junior homonym. The new name *Pseudothysanoes spinatulus* is proposed as a replacement for this junior homonym.

Scolytodes Ferrari

Scolytodes Ferrari, 1867, Die Forst- und Baumzuchtschädlichen Borkenkäfer, p. 77 (Type-species: *Scolytodes laevigatus* Ferrari, monobasic)

Hexacolinus Schedl, 1963, Reichenbachia 1:217 (Type-species: *Hexacolinus minutissimus* Schedl 1963 = *Scolytodes minutissimus* Schedl 1952, original designation). *New synonymy*

Cryphalophilus Schedl, 1970, Kontyu 38:358 (Type-species: *Cryphalophilus afer* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

The female holotypes of *Scolytodes minutissimus* Schedl and of *Hexacolinus minutissimus* Schedl were compared directly to one another and to my material. Only one species is represented. Because *Hexacolinus minutissimus* is the type-species of the genus in which it was named, *Hexacolinus* is here placed in synonymy as indicated above. The name *H. minutissimus* is both a junior homonym and a junior synonym and is automatically replaced.

The five paratypes of *Cryphalophilus afer* Schedl clearly fall within the limits of *Scolytodes*. Because *C. afer* is the type-species of that genus, *Cryphalophilus* Schedl is here placed in synonymy as indicated.

Scolytogenes Eichhoff

Scolytogenes Eichhoff, 1878, preprint of Mem. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liege (2) 8:475, 479 (Type-species: *Scolytogenes darwini* Eichhoff, monobasic)

Xylocryptus Schedl, 1975, Ann. Naturhistor. Mus. Wien 79:352 (Type-species: *Xylocryptus papuanus* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

The genus *Scolytogenes* Eichhoff is a large and moderately diverse tropical genus that inhabits a variety of vines (creepers) and related plants. The type-species, *S. darwini* Eichhoff, based on the holotype in the Schedl collection is one of the most highly evolved and widely distributed species in the genus. The more primitive members of the genus are small and have antennae resembling those of *Eidophelus* Eichhoff species. *Xylocryptus papuanus* Schedl is one of several New Guinea species in the more primitive section of *Scolytogenes*. Because *X. papuanus* falls well within the limits of this genus, it is here placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Taphrorychus Eichhoff

Taphrorychus Eichhoff, 1878, preprint of Mem. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liege (2)8:49, 204 (Type-species: *Bostrichus bicolor* Herbst, subsequent designation by Hopkins 1914)

Saliciphilus Sokanovskii, 1954, Byull. Mosk. O. I. P. (Biol.) 59:17, 20 (Type-species: *Hypothenemus machnovskii* Sokanovskii, original designation). *New synonymy*

Taphroterus Schedl, 1965, Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungarici 57:341 (Type-species: *Taphroteres primitus* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

Two paratypes of *Hypothenemus machnovskii* Sokanovskii in my collection have been studied and pondered for many years. After examining two additional paratypes in the Schedl collection, I now agree with Schedl (private notes) that this species should be placed in *Taphrorychus*. Because *H. machnovskii* is the type-species of the generic name *Saliciphilus*, this genus must be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Also in the Schedl collection is one paratype of *Taphroterus primitus* Schedl, type-species of the genus in which it was named. This species is allied to the three Japanese species named by Murayama and is here transferred to *Taphorychus*. This transfer of its type-species requires that *Taphroterus* be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Tricolus Blandford

Tricolus Blandford, 1905, Biol. Centr. Amer., Coleopt. 4(6):286 (Type-species: *Tricolus oricollis* Blandford, subsequent designation by Hopkins 1914)

Pterocyclonoides Schedl, 1970, Koleopt. Rundschau 48:101 (Type-species: *Pterocyclonoides octodentatus* Schedl, monobasic). *New synonymy*

The unique holotype of *Pterocyclonoides octodentatus* Schedl was examined. It is a

small, very slender member of the genus *Tricolus* and is allied to other Brazilian members of that genus. Because it is the type-species of *Pterocyclonoides*, this transfer requires that the junior generic name be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Triotemnus Wollaston

Triotemnus Wollaston, 1864, Catalog Coleopt. Canaries, p. 264 (Type-species: *Triotemnus subretusus* Wollaston, monobasic)

Cladoctoporcus Schedl, 1975, Rev. suisse Zool. 82:454 (Type-species: *Cladoctoporcus scrofa* Schedl, original designation). *New synonymy*

Two paratypes of *Cladoctoporcus scrofa* Schedl and a diagram in the Schedl collection of the holotype indicate that this species is an average member of the genus *Triotemnus* Wollaston. I find no characters not also represented in other members of this genus and note that Schedl erroneously reversed the sexes. The generic transfer of the type-species requires that the name *Cladoctoporcus* be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Xylosandrus Reitter

Xylosandrus Reitter, 1913, Wiener Ent. Zeit. 32 (Beiheft):80, 83 (Type-species *Xyleborus morigerus* Blandford, monobasic)

Apoxyleborus Wood, 1980, Great Basin Nat. 40:90 (Type-species: *Xyleborus mancus* Blandford, original designation). *New synonymy*

After examining in the Schedl collection several hundred species of Xyleborini not previously known to me, my concept of the genus *Xylosandrus* Reitter has changed slightly. *Xyleborus mancus* Blandford, type-species of *Apoxyleborus* Wood, is here transferred to *Xylosandrus* and my generic name is placed in synonymy as indicated.

Xylosandrus and *Censtus* Sampson are much larger than previously supposed and may intergrade. Much more study will be required to determine the extent and reliability of the apparent character gap that separates them.

NEW TAXA

Phloeographus, n. gen.

This genus is allied to *Polygraphus* Erichson, but is distinguished by the two slightly procurved sutures on the antennal club, by the emarginate eye, and by the *Tomicus*-like elytral declivity. Additional generic characters are incorporated into the description of the type-species.

Type-species: *Phloeographus mamibiae*, n. sp.

Phloeographus mamibiae, n. sp.

This species resembles primitive *Polygraphus* species except as noted.

FEMALE.— Length 2.2 mm; proportions not measured but body about 2.4 to 2.6 times as long as wide; color dark brown.

Frons shallowly concave from eye to eye from epistoma to vertex; densely punctured and ornamented by short, dense pile, marginal setae very long. Eye emarginate. Antennal funicle 5-segmented, club moderately asymmetrical and acuminate as in *Polygraphus*, with two clearly marked, slightly procurved, aseptate sutures. Scutellum not visible. Pronotum and elytra about as in *Tomicus* but slightly resembling *Polygraphus*; strial punctures in rows, punctures small, impressed; interstriae almost smooth, with fine, uniseriate punctures, each bearing a row of short, uniseriate scales toward declivity. Declivity about as in *Tomicus*, with interstriae 2 weakly impressed, 1 and 3 each with a row of about five small tubercles.

HOLOTYPE.— The unique female holotype is labeled: "S. W. Afr., Damara, Farm Bethanis, 20.25 S-14-24E; 17-2-1978; E-Y:673, grassnetting, leg. Endrody and Schulze." The specimen bears a Schedl label indicating that he made a microscope slide mount of one antenna and a label bearing the manuscript name *Halytes mamibiae*.

The holotype is in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria.

Saurotocis, n. gen.

As indicated above, *Micracidendron montanum* Schedl was tranferred to the genus *Mimiocurus* of the Corthylini. However, the other two species that were placed in *Micracidendron* by Schedl, *tomicoides* Schedl and *dispar* Schedl, belong to a new genus of Micracini that is described as follows.

DESCRIPTION.— Eye short, oval, entire. Antennal club 2.0 or more times as long as wide, covered by dense, fine, short pubescence, entirely unmarked by sutures. Protibia slender, with three socketed teeth on outer apical

margin as in *Pseudothysanoes*. Elytral apex acuminate, mucronate; female declivity simple, male somewhat impressed medially, lateral areas elevated and remarkably ornamented by spines.

Type-species: *Micracidendron tomicoides* Schedl.

Phlococurus, n. gen.

Schedl (1957, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (12)10:875) named *Hylocurus africanus*, a phloeophagous species, in a xylophagous genus not previously known to occur in Africa. My examination of most of the type series indicates that this species belongs to a new genus that is described as follows.

DESCRIPTION.— Eyes entire, finely faceted, elongate, 2.5–3.0 times as long as wide. Female frons convex. Protibia more or less cylindrical, with socketed denticles on apical margin, not armed on posterior face by tubercles. Antennal club with two moderately procurved sutures marked by rows of setae. Elytral apex acuminate and somewhat mucronate; declivity convex, armed by moderately coarse tubercles in both sexes. Phloeophagous.

Type species: *Hylocurus africanus* Schedl.

Peridryocoetes, n. gen.

Schedl (1964, J. Australian Ent. Soc. 11:146) cites, without giving names, the assignment of three species to *Peridryocoetes* and names *queenslandi* in this genus, although it is not congeneric with the other three. A search of his collection and of the catalog of types in his collection (Schedl, 1979, Kataloge der wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien, Entomologie, Band 3, heft 2, 286 p.) indicates that the three original species were *Ozodendron nitens* Schedl, *Xyleborus peliciformis* Schedl, and *Dryocoetes minutissimus* Schedl. However, searches of his published papers and of major indexes to taxonomic literature did not locate a description or other validation of the generic name. Because a name is needed for my review of the genera of Scolytidae, this genus is described here.

The genus *Peridryocoetes* is distinguished from *Cyrtogenius* and *Dryocoetes* by characters of the body form, antennal club, pronotum, and elytra as described below.

DESCRIPTION.— Body stout, 2.0–2.1 times as long as wide. Pronotum uniformly asperate to base, with no punctures indicated; summit on basal fourth. Antennal club either without sutures or with suture 1 on basal fourth; this suture almost straight, except recurved at margins. Procoxae narrowly separated. Elytral declivity convex, strongly arched, apical fourth exceeding vertical and undercutting median area at and near apex.

Type-species: *Ozodendron nitens* Schedl.